B Class
Karnatak
1956-57 File No. MBC 3/56

(file)

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DEPARTMENT E BRANCH (P.50(E))

Subject:— Schemes for the Welfare of Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes. 1956-57

File No.
Std. Sectt. Slip 24 B e.

B Class
Karnatak

R.H.& B.C.D./E.

Astatement showing the provision in the next years budget on account of the measures for the uplift of Nomadic & semi-nomadic Tribes has been prepared on the basis of Section I & Section II New Items and items shown in the Brown book. A copy of the Statement may be forwarded to the Departments concerned with a request to check the figures of the next year's provisions & expected Central aid and return the statement duly corrected by Monday the 2nd April 1956 the latest.

Id/-31/3/56

Msp/30/8

R.H. & B.C.D.

A provision of Rs.85.15 lacks has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for welfare of the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. These tribes comprise 43 nomadic communities and 10 semi-nomadic communities, vide list at p 53-55/c We have recently added to Phase Pardhi Community to the list of nomadic tribes. The population of these communities in the different districts would be found in the statement at ;; 57-61 /c

2. A provision of Rs.8,07,640 has been made in the current year's budget on account of various measures for the uplift of these tribes. The various schemes for which the provision of Rs.8,07,640 has been made, will be found in the statement 'B' at pp 7-9/c. The details of the varous schemes would be found in statement C at pp.11 to 51/c.

3. When the Cabinet Sub-Committee considered the question of the uplift of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes, the question was raised whether the benefits should be restricted only to these communities which are included in the list of B.Cs. or also the communities which are not yet listed as backward in the State. In addition to the communities mentioned in the list on p 53-55/C there are shepherd communities like Rabaris and Bharwads of Gujarat, Khangars of Maharashtra, and Kurburs of Karnatak who are nomads, but have not yet been included in the list of Backward Classes. We include in the list of B.Cs. only such communities as are approximately at the same stage of social educational advancement as the S.Cs and the S.Ts. Rabaris, Dhangars, Add Kurburs, etc., though educationally backward are not socially or economically backward.

.....

For this reason repeated requests for listing them as backward have been turned down by Goovernment. The Backward Class Commission has, however, suggested their inclusion in the list of B.Cs. The question is under cnsideration of Government. The Cabinet Sub-Committee, after some discussion, came to the conclusion that the benefit of out intensive programme for the uplift of the nomadic tribes should be restricted only such communities as figure in our list of B.Cs. Therefore, so long as the other nomadic communities like Rabaris, Bharvads, Dhangars and Kurburs, Gadi Lohars, etc., have not been included in our list of B.Cs, they would not be eligible for our special programme.

4. Our current year's programme for the welfare of nomadic tribes may now be forwarded to the Government of India for their approval and grant-in-aid, if any. The following questions arise in this regard:-

1) What grant should be claimed from the Government of India for our expenditure on the uplift of the nomadic tribes ? With the exception of few communities like Vanjaris, Lambadis, Chigri betigars, which are included in the list of criminal tribes and Phase Pardihis, which are included in the Scheduled Tribes, the other communities in the list of nomadic tribes belong to the other backward Classes. When the Plan for the welfare of the nomadic tribes was drafted it was brought to the notice of the cabinet sub-Committee that the Government of India do not give any assistance for the welfare of the other backward classes and that consequently out schemes for the nomadic tribes may not earn central grant, It was decided that we should assume central grant roughly at 10% basis, the reason being that list of nomadic tribes included some criminal tribes for

for .....

whose welfare Govern ent of India gives grant on 100% basis. Provisionally, therefore, Government of India grant at 10% basis has been assumed in our welfare programme The question of central assistance on out plan for the welfare nomadic tribes was discussed by Jt. Secy. with Jt. Secy., Home Ministry on 10th February 1956. The Jt. Secretary Home Ministry was agreeable to allow grant on 50% basis. This is probably the rate of grant which we may reasonably expect to get on our Plan for the welfare on nomadic tribes. In the P & S,D letter No FYP 1155 -F dated 18.7.55 the Government of India were requested to give central assistance on the plan for nomadice tribes. Whether we should claim grant on 100% basis or on 50% basis as informal y discussed by Jt- Secy. with officials of Home Ministry or on 10% basis which has been assumed in the Plan is a question for consideration. This is a question of bargaining. We may claim assistance on 100% basis and leave it to the Government of India to give grant on the basis and leave it to the Government of India ~~to give grant on the basis which they consider~~ most suitable. The accompany ing letter to the G oernment of India has been drafted on this assumption

2.) The second question is whether we should wait for the sanction of the Government of India for the schemes and implement them only after the Government of India approve them or whether we shoulds proceed in anticipation of the Government of India approva As stated already e have not been banking on central assistance which has been assu ed at 10% only because of the fact that some of the committees in the l st of nomadic tribes will be criminal tribes. As central assistance has not been asu ed assumed there is apprently ly.

Possibility if increased assistance was only mentioned during communication it would not be wise to proceed on this basis.

Vide above:- I have made consiquential corrections.

For the current year ending the first year of the second five year plan we should proceed on the basis that central assistance will be very limited if at all forth coming.

'B' is the correct position. We never expected any assistance from the Central Government with regard to these Schemes. Still we will press for the Grants from the Central Government and in next mont we are likely to discuss all the schemes of Backward Classes for which the Government of India assistance is needed. But it is not, here, desirable to wait for the sanctions of Some Grants from the Central Government and then afterwards implemented them. Usually we received late sanction from the Govt of India Practically we did little for this class of people. So I wish that the schemes may, be allowed to be implemented and we will press also the Central Government for the grant.

Id/- 18/4

While including a provision in the in the Second Five Year Plan to amelornate the condition of the Nomadic tribes, . I was under the impression that central assistance would be also available. This would not mean that in case the Government of India refuses to bear a part of such cast, we should not do any thing to the welfare of these people. But it is also our expereience that once we take up any schemes of our own without a prior concurrance of the Government of India that Government is charge of giving a grant for such schemes.

I would therefore suggest that the draft letter to Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs may issue now and then Chief Minister may discuss with Minister (Backward Class Department) and as to whether we may start the schemes referred to in these proposals.

id/-

Discussed with M(BCD) please issue the G.L to the G.I and resubmit after issue.

Resubmitted.

As directed the letter to the Government of India has since been issued. The papers may now be submitted to C.M. and Governor.

~~4/5/56~~ 3/5/56

Orders are solicited as to whether schemes for the uplift of the nomads should be implemented in anticipation of Government of India sanction.

Id/- 4/5/56

I will discuss this case with C.M. in june.

Id/ 18/5

Resubmitted. for order

4/6/56

We may write Government of India for early discussion.

Id/-16/6

Msp/30/8

R.H.B. C.D

E.

Our current year's programme for the welfare of Nomadic Tribes was discussed by Jt. Secretary with officilas of he Home Ministry duing his recent visit to Delhi.

2. A preliminary objection was raised by the Commissioner, for S.Cs. and S,Ts that the Nomadic tribes are included in the list of O.B.Cs., that the Government of India attitude towards the O. B.Cs. ill be determined after the recommendations of the B.C.Commission are finally decided and th t, therefore, to sanction the Bombay Governme nt programme for N.Ts. would amount to anticipating the decision of the B.C.Commission. The Commissioner also argued that sanctioning the Bombay Government's programme would constitute an awkward precedent. It was argued on behaf of Bombay Governmenm that the Government of are in ft giving grants for the welfare of other B.Cs. that Planning Commission and the Home Ministry had called for separately programme for S.Ts., Ex.Cts., S.Cs, and O.B.Cs., that rhe other B.C.S were not necessarily the left out tribes (i.e. communities which deserved includion in the list of S,Ts. but were omitted from that list throu h inadvertance on the part of State Governments.) tha t the Nomadic tribexs were infact the most back ward communities among the B.Cs. and that the therefore urgent steps for their rehabi itation were necessary . Relevant extracts from the comments of ~~life~~ the working group of the Planning Com ission as well as from the comments of the Commssioner himself where in it w s clearly stated that the Bombay GovernmentOs plan may as also include schemes for the uplift of Nomadic tribes were also quoted our stand and promised

[the officials of H.M. appreciated our

Promised to have the question considered very urgently.

It was agreed that grant for the welfare of N. Ts should be at the rate of 50 % of our expenditure. The various schemes proposed by us were discussed. The schemes were found unobjectionable.

The receipt of the Government Of india reaction till 28-7-56 may be awaited.. A.D.C. reminder to Shri Mani should be put up under Jt. Secy 's signature in case the central action is not received before that date.

Sd/- 24/7/56

A, D.C. letter from Shri Maheshwari has been received in todays post stating that it has been decided that out schemes for the N.Ts should be held admissible for grant and that they are at present under the Commissioners' Secretary.

Await Government of India sanction till 31/8/56

Sd/-

20/8/56

Msp30/8

Office of the Commissioner for
Scheduled Castes & Sch. Tribes.

In the revised Second Five Year Plan, the Bombay Government have included schemes worth Rs.85,15,000/- for nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. It appered from todays' discussions held with the representatives of the Bombay Government in the room of Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs that they expected Government of India to bear a portion of expenditure on these tribes as well. So far, Government of India have never subsidised schemes for nomadic tribes for any State Government. It is for the first time that the Bombay Government has come up with this request. As far as I can see there is no fund at the disposal of the Government of India out of which expenditure on this account can be met. The State Government may try to put these particular set of tribes under ex- Criminal Tribes or Other Backward Classes for purpones of getting Central Government grants. If this is done, it will not be correct. There are only 29 ex-Criminal Tribes in Bombay as is clear from para 1 of Chapter VIII of the Bombay Government Report of the Ex-criminal tribes Rehabilitation committee, 1950. (Population being nearly 6 lakhs). Any tribe not included in that list of 29 tribes cannot be treated as ex-Criminal-Tribes becasue the list of ex-Criminal tribe is made up of only such persons as were considered as Criminal Tribes before they were denotified. Therefore, the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes of Bombay annot be brought under this head. So far as Other Backward Classes are concerned, Government of India have not recognised any such classes so far excepting for the purpose of giving scholarships for post-Matric studies. The list of such backward Classes which is maintained in the Ministry of Education is based on the lists prepared by the State Governments. These lists cannot be a guide for the purpose of Central grants as they have not received the Parliamentary sanction so far. We will have, therefore, to wait for the decision of the Government of Inida on the

recommendation of the Backward Classes Commission as regards he classes which should be trated as other backward Classes for the which purpose of Government grants. Therefore, the nomadic and semi nomadic tribes of Bombay cannot be treated as backward classes also, pending the decision on the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission. Moreover, we have never given any grant to backward Classes, as such, so far. Central grants were given any grant txxxxxxxxxx cxxxx during the First Five Year Plan period only to left out tribes. These tribes will now be observed in the lists of Scheduled Tribes.

2. It will thus be seen that the M.H.A have no funds at their disposal from which grants can be given to State Government for their nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes., who are neither ex-Criminal Tribes nor other BackwaredClasses.

3. This note may be passed on to Shri N.S. Mani, Joint Secretary, M.H.A for his personal use as he is expected to discuss this case with the representatives of the Bombay Government tomorrow, when I will be away on tour. I hope that he will give serious consideration to this matter before making any promise to Bombay Government in this respect, as it will result in injustice to other States which have also a number of Other Backward Classes, like nomadic tribes, deserving help and schemes about whom have not been submitted for grant-in-aid.

Sd/- (L.M.SHRIKANT)
11-7-1956

Ministry of Home Affairs
(Shri N.S.Mani, I.S.S.)

Msp/30/8

No. MBC. 3156-E.

REHABILITATION, HOUSING AND
BACKWARD CLASSES DEPARTMENT

Sachivalaya, Foreshore Road,
Bombay 1, 27th April 1956.

From

SHRI L. G. RAJWADE, I.C.S.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Rehabilitation, Housing and
Backward Classes Department.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
New Delhi.

Subject.—Nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes—
Measures for the welfare of the—

Sir,

In the Bombay Government's list of Backward Classes there are 44 communities which are nomadic and ten communities which are semi-nomadic These communities have no settled way of life and go from place to place in search of a living. A list showing the communities which are nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes will be found in the accompaniment "D" to this letter. Brief descriptions of the traits and characteristics of these communities will be found in Enthoven's volumes "Tribes and Castes in Bombay State". A rough survey of the population and needs of these communities in the various districts was undertaken by Government. The accompaniment "E" shows the population of most of these communities in the different districts of the State except Ratnagiri and Kolaba. The work of collecting population figures of these communities is very difficult, because they cannot be located at any particular place. Roughly, however, the population can be taken to be 5-6 lakhs in the State. These communities may be divided into the following categories :—

(1) Those who follow begging as their occupation.

(2) Those who move from place to place giving entertainment performances.

(3) Those who belong to the erstwhile criminal tribes.

(4) Artizans like Ghisadis, who move from place to place.

(5) Small-scale business-men like Lamanis, Vanjaras, who move from place to place.

(6) Primitive tribes like Phase Pardhis, Haran Shikaris.

(7) Small-scale professionals like Joshis (Palmists) who move from place to place.

2. Among the Backward Classes the nomadic and the semi-nomadic communities are perhaps the most backward. Due to their nomadic habits, rank illiteracy, and poverty they have not been able to take much advantage of the various schemes implemented by Government for the welfare of the backward classes. The problem of their amelioration is also beset with several difficulties. Due to their nomadic habits there is complete lack of education among them. They have had generally no experience of agricultural operations. It is also noticed that they lack the desire for hard and sustained work. The problem of settling them is, therefore, a very difficult one. The State cannot view with equanimity a substantial section of population ranging from 5-6 lakhs remaining extremely backward. The Bombay Government has, therefore, decided to undertake special measures estimated to cost Rs. 85,15,000 for their uplift in the Second Five-Year Plan. The main emphasis in the ameliorative programme for the nomadic tribes is on their economic uplift and settling them in gainful occupations. The measures which the Bombay Government proposes to implement during 1956-57 for their uplift are described in the accompanying statements A, B and C. Statement A shows the provisions made by the Bombay Government. Statement B shows briefly the schemes which the Bombay Government proposes to undertake. Statement C gives full details in respect of each of the schemes which are proposed to be undertaken during the year 1956-57

3. The Bombay Government is of the firm opinion that special measures for the welfare of this extremely backward class are absolutely necessary. Unless a special programme for their uplift is undertaken there is a danger that these communities may take to a life of crime and prove a nuisance to society. Owing to its limited resources it would not be possible for the Bombay Government to finance these measures from the State Funds. The Government of India has been generously giving grant on full cost basis on measures undertaken for the welfare of the ex-criminal tribes. The Bombay Government would urge that a similar grant may be given on accompanying measures for the welfare of the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. In this connection the attention is kindly invited to the last paragraph of the accompaniment to Government Letter, Political and Services Department, No. FYP 1155-R, dated the 18th July 1955.

4. In the circumstances I am to request you to move the Government of India to approve of the accompanying measures and sanction requisite grant during the current year. There are several measures like opening of Ashram Schools, grant of free books and slates to pupils, admitting nomadic tribes pupils to hostels, which need to be sanctioned immediately in view of the fact that academic year commences in June 1956. I am, therefore,

to request you to move the Government of India to pass early orders on the State Government's programme. Twenty-five copies of the letter are sent herewith as desired by the Government of India.

Yours faithfully,

L. G. RAJWADE,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Rehabilitation, Housing and
Backward Classes Department.

Copy, together with a copy of the accompaniment, forwarded for information to—

the Director of Education,
the Director of Backward Class Welfare,
the Director of Agriculture,
the Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries,
the Director of Publicity,
the Education Department,
the Development Department,
the Agriculture and Forests Department,
the Home Department,
the Finance Department,
the Political and Services Department.

MO-B H 498R—1a

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the Education Department,
the Development Department,
the Agriculture and Forests Department,
the Home Department,
the Finance Department,
the Political and Services Department.

MO-B H 498R—1a

STATEMENT "A"

Abstract showing the provisions made in the Bombay Government's budget for 1956–57 for the uplift of the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes

Serial No.	Head		Provision in State budget for 1956-57	Central grant expected for 1956-57	Expenditure proposed to be met from State revenues for 1956-57
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration	...	40,480	40,480	*Nil.*
2	Education	...	1,20,360	1,20,360	*Nil.*
3	Economic uplift	...	3,71,800	2,94,550	77,250
4	Housing	...	1,83,000	60,000	1,23,000
5	Miscellaneous	...	92,000	92,000	*Nil.*
	Total	...	8,07,640	6,07,390	2,00,250

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the provisions made in the Bombay Governments budget for the uplift of the Nomadic Tribes for 1956-57.

Serial No.	Head.	Heading of the Scheme.	Provision made in the budget for 1956-57.	Central grant expected on the Scheme for 1956-57.	Expenditure proposed to be met from the State funds during 1956-57.	Physical targets to be achieved in 1956-57.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Administratoin ...	(1) Appointment of 3 Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers for the uplift of the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	22,480	22,480	*Nil.*	Please *See* statement C.	
		(2) Appointment of 15 Sevaks for the uplift of the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	18,000	18,000	*Nil.*	Do.	
		Total, Administration ...	40,480	40,480	.....		
2	Education ...	(1) Opening of 2 Ashram Schools for children of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	90,360	90,360	*Nil.*	Please *See* statement C.	
		(2) Free Supply of books and Slates to pupils belonging to the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	10,000	10,000	*Nil.*	Do.	
		(3) Provision of hostel facilities to pupils of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	20,000	20,000	*Nil.*	Do.	
		Total, Education ...	1,20,360	1,20,360	*Nil.*		

3	Economic Uplift...	(1) Starting of 6 Industrial Training Centres for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	1,00,000	1,00,000	*Nil.*	Please *See* Statement C.
		(2) Grant of loans and subsidies to hereditary and trained artizans from among Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	75,000	18,750	56,250	Do.
		(3) Grant of loans to Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes for hawking business.	15,000	*Nil.*	15,000	Do.
		(4) Financial assistance to labour Contract Societies of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	11,800	5,800	6,000	Do.
		(5) Special economic uplift measures for the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	1,70,000	1,70,000	*Nil.*	Do.
		Total, Economic Uplift ...	3,71,800	2,94,550	77,250	
	Housing ...	(1) Financial assistance to Co-operative Housing Societies of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	1,83,000	60,000	1,23,000	Please *See* statement C.
		Total, Housing ...	1,83,000	60,000	1,23,000	
5	Miscellaneous ...	(1) Starting of 10 Balwadis for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	28,000	28,000	*Nil.*	Please *See* statement C.
		(2) Starting of 5 Sanskar Kendras for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	12,000	12,000	*Nil.*	Do.
		(3) Appointment of 10 propaganda workers to carry on propaganda among the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	10,000	10,000	*Nil.*	Do.
		(4) Provision of wells in localities of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	10,000	10,000	*Nil.*	Do.
		(5) Ameliorative measures among Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic women.	30,000	30,000	*Nil.*	Do.
		(6) Propaganda drive through Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes through pamphlets and posters.	2,000	2,000	*Nil.*	Do.
		Total, Miscellaneous ...	92,000	92,000	...	.....

STATEMENT C.

ADMINISTRATION.

1. Appointment of 3 Nomadic Tribe Welfare Officers, for the uplift of the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic tribes.

Estimated cost:

Recurrent	...	Rs. 22,480	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	...	,, 22,480			

Brief explanatory note.—Among the Backward Classes in the Bombay State, the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic tribes are perhaps the most backward. It is therefore necessary to devote special attention to their welfare. The Backward Class Welfare Officers in the different districts are not able to attend to their welfare to the desired extent since they are already very busy with their own work. The Bombay Government has therefore created 3 posts of Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers in the grade of Rs. 250—15—325 to look after the welfare of these nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. These posts were created from 22nd August 1955 with the object of initially carrying out a survey of these communities and pave way for successful implementation of the various measures for the welfare of these communities from the current year. Each of these officers has a staff of one clerk and 2 peons. The Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers will have a jurisdiction over a Circle. At present the Head Quarters and jurisdiction of the 3 Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers are as follows :—

Head Quarters.	Circle.	Districts in their jurisdiction.
1. Rajpipla ...	Northern Circle ...	Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Amreli, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Broach and Surat.
2. Sholapur ...	Central Circle ...	Thana, Bombay, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, North Satara, Kolaba, Sholapur and Dangs.
3. Dharwar ...	Southern Circle ...	Dharwar, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Bijapur, South Satara and Ratnagiri.

The expenditure on account of pay and allowances of the 3 Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers and the staff under them for 12 months is as follows :—

			Rs.
3 Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers—			
Pay	... $250 \times 3 \times 12$	...	9,000
Dearness Allowance ...	... $60 \times 3 \times 12$	...	2,160
Permanent Travelling Allowance...	$140 \times 3 \times 12$	...	5,040
3 clerks—			
Pay	... $55 \times 3 \times 12$	...	1,980
Dearness Allowance ...	... $45 \times 3 \times 12$	...	1,740

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

				Rs.
6 peons—				
Pay ...	...	...	30 + 6 + 12 ...	2,160
Dearness Allowance		...	35 + 6 + 12 ...	2,520
				24,600

The actual expenditure during 1956–57 is expected to be Rs. 22,480.

A provision of Rs. 22,480 has been made during 1956–57.

Location—

(1) Rajpipla.
(2) Sholapur.
(3) Dharwar.

Physical targets.—No physical targets can be prescribed for the scheme. The duties of the Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers will be to assist the implementation of the special schemes and ensure that they are carried out fully and successfully.

Financial targets.—The financial targets are as under :—

Years.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Total.
1956–57	22,480	*Nil.*	22,480
1957–58	25,164	*Nil.*	25,164
1958–59	25,848	*Nil.*	25,848
1959–60	26,532	*Nil.*	26,532
1960–61	27,216	*Nil.*	27,216
	1,27,242		1,27,242

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Government.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant. The reasons for this have been explained in the covering letter.

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2. Appointment of 15 Sevaks for the uplift of the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic tribes.

Estimated cost :

Recrrent	...	Rs. 18,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	,,	,, 18,000			

Brief explanatory note.—At present the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes are found in big numbers in and round about big cities. It is proposed to make concentrated efforts for the uplift of such tribes in selected localities

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

in and round about big cities and towns. For this purpose it is proposed to appoint 15 Sevaks. The Sevaks will be persons who have passed the Primary School Certificate Examination, have minimum experience of social service for at least 3 years and are over 25 years of age. It will be their duty to carry on propaganda among the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes, acquaint them with the concessions sanctioned by Government, induce them to avail of these concessions and pave way for successful implementation of the schemes. Each Sevak will be given a consolidated remuneration of Rs. 100 inclusive of Dearness Allowance and travelling allowance. The expenditure on account of these Sevaks will be :—

Rs. 100 × 15 × 12 = Rs. 18,000.

A provision of Rs. 18,000 is therefore proposed in the year 1956–57.

Location.—The exact location where these 15 Sevaks will be appointed is not yet decided. The places will be selected after the preliminary survey which the 3 Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers have undertaken is completed. Roughly there will be 5 Sevaks for Gujarat, 7 Sevaks for Maharashtra and 3 for Karnatak.

Physical targets.—No physical targets can be laid down for the scheme. The 15 posts will be continued for the duration of the Plan. Their duty will be to assist implementation of the special uplift schemes for the Nomadic and semi-Nomadic tribes and ensure that these schemes are fully and successfully carried on.

Financial targets :

Year.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs.
1956–57	18,000	.....	18,000
1957–58	18,000	.....	18,000
1958–59	18,000	.....	18,000
1959–60	18,000	.....	18,000
1960–61	18,000	.....	18,000
	90,000		90,000

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Government.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant. The reasons for this have been explained in the covering letter.

Section B.

EDUCATION.

1. Opening of 2 Ashram Schools for children of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

Estimated cost :

Recurrent	...	Rs. 18,110	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 72,250
Total	...	,, 90,360			

Brief explanatory note.—Because of their nomadic habits, the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes are educationally extremely backward. Special educational institutions for their uplift are therefore necessary. Their case

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

is comparable to the Scheduled Tribes. They are scattered over a wide area and because of their wandering habits, their children cannot avail themselves of educational facilities in stationary schools. It is also necessary to take away the children from their parents in order to prevent them from acquiring the nomadic habits. This can be achieved by starting Ashram Schools. The main object of an Ashram School is to rear the children in the dignified atmosphere of an Ashram away from the influences of their parents. The Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribe children have been very popular and it is therefore proposed to start similar schools for promotion of education among the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes on proper and systematic lines. The Ashram School will be opened through Voluntary Agencies on grant-in-aid basis and if sufficient and reliable voluntary agencies do not come forth, the responsibility of opening such schools will be entrusted to the District School Boards. The cost of an Ashram School is estimated at Rs. 45,180 (Rs. 9,055 recurring and Rs. 36,125 non-recurring) as detailed below :—

A. *School Section.*

	Maximum admissible expenditure for 12 months for the purpose of grant-in-aid.
Recurrent—	Rs.
1. Pay of a teacher in the scale of Rs. 40—1—50—3/2—65—5/2—90.	732
2. Dearness Allowance to teacher	420
3. Leave salary contributions	92
4. Contribution to the Provident Fund	46
5. Bad Climate allowance to teacher	120
6. Contingencies	60
7. Rent for building at Rs. 10 per month till the buildings are completed.	120
8. Miscellaneous expenditure	15
9. Library	100
Total ...	1,705
Non-recurrent—	
1. Furniture, equipment etc.	375
2. Game	100
	475
Total, Section A ...	2,180

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

B. *Hostel Section.*

		Rs.
Recurrent—		
1.	Allowance to the Superintendent at Rs. 10 per month...	120
2.	Pay of cook at Rs. 30 per month	360
3.	Pay of kitchen servant at Rs. 25 per month ...	300
4.	Pay of Kamathi at Rs. 25 per month	300
5.	Dearness Allowance to Kamathi at Rs. 35 per mensem	420
6.	Rent of the buildings at Rs. 40 per month till the buildings are constructed.	480
7.	Contingencies	360
8.	Stipends to boarders at Rs. 15 per month per pupil for 11 months.	4,950
9.	Medical facilities at Rs. 2 per pupil per annum ...	60
	Total, Recurrent ...	7,350
Non-recurrent—		
1.	Utensils for the hostel	500
2.	Clothing and Bedding at Rs. 15 per inmate ...	450
	Total, Non-recurrent ...	950
	Total, Section B ...	8,300

C. *Building, land and other equipment.*

		Rs.
Non-recurrent—		
1.	Buildings for the Ashram of 60 pupils	25,000
2.	Purchase of land admeasuring 10 acres for the Ashram.	5,000
3.	Agricultural implements	1,000
4.	Bullock carts	500
5.	Purchase of two bullocks	600
6.	Purchase of two cows	600
7.	Seeds and Manures	100
8.	Construction of cow sheds for four cows	1,000
9.	Construction of latrine, urinals, etc. for 60 pupils ...	300
10.	Equipment for craft teaching for 60 pupils... ...	600
		34,700
	Grand Total ...	45,180
	Recurrent ...	9,055
	Non-recurrent ...	36,125
		45,180

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

It is proposed to open 7 Ashram Schools during the period of Second Five-Year Plan (two schools in 1956–57, one in 1957–58, two in 1958–59 and 2 in 1959–60). A provision of Rs. 90,360 is therefore made in 1956–57.

The voluntary agencies undertaking implementing the scheme will for the time being be paid grant at 100 per cent. of the expenditure incurred by them in order to induce them to undertake this work.

Location.—The exact places where the Ashram schools will be opened will be decided on receipt of proposals from the voluntary agencies who have been addressed in the matter.

Physical targets.—Starting of 7 Ashram Schools.

Financial targets—

Year.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	18,110	72,250	90,360
1957–58	34,585	40,375	74,960
1958–59	66,265	1,45,075	2,11,340
1959–60	1,02,325	1,18,750	2,21,075
1960–61	1,35,469	84,200	2,19,669
	3,56,754	4,60,650	8,17,404

The total provision for 5 years in the plan is Rs. 8,50,000.

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Government.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant. The reasons for this have been explained in the covering letter.

2. Free supply of books and slates to pupils belonging to the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

Estimated cost :

Recurrent	... Rs.	10,000	Non-recurrent	... Rs. *Nil.*
Total	... ,,	10,000		

Brief explanatory note.—Because of their wandering habits, the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes have been extremely backward educationally. No systematic attempt has been made for the promotion of education of these

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

tribes so far. Government therefore proposes to open 7 Ashram Schools for the education of the children of these tribes separately. This measure will however benefit only a small section of the school going population of these tribes. In order to encourage these tribes to send their children to ordinary schools, it is proposed to supply books and slates to the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes in primary schools free of cost. Books and slates are proposed to be supplied to pupils of the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 per annum per child. The books and slates will be supplied by the District and Municipal School Boards to pupils both in their own primary schools as well as in schools aided by them. The expenditure incurred by the Boards will be reimbursed to them by way of grant-in-aid. It is expected that during the year 1956–57 about 5,000 pupils will take advantage of this facility. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 10,000 for this purpose in the budget for the year 1956–57. The cost of the scheme for the entire plan period is estimated at Rs. 2·60 lakhs.

Location.—Books and slates will be supplied to school going children of Nomadic and semi-Nomadic tribes throughout the State.

Physical targets.—In 1956–57, 5,000 pupils will be supplied with books and slates and during the Second Five-Year Plan period about 1,30,000 pupils will have been supplied with books and slates.

Financial targets—

Year.		Recurring. Rs.	Non-recurring. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1956–57	...	10,000	.....	10,000
1957–58	...	20,000	.....	20,000
1958–59	...	40,000	.....	40,000
1959–60	...	80,000	.....	80,000
1960–61	...	1,10,000	.....	1,10,000
		2,60,000	.....	2,60,000

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central Grant. The reasons for this have been explained in the covering letter.

3. Provision of hostel facilities to pupils of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic tribes.

Estimated cost :

Recurrent	...	Rs. 20,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	...	,, 20,000			

Brief explanatory note.—The children of the Nomadic and semi-Nomadic tribes find it difficult to take education as their parents constantly move from place to place. It is, therefore, necessary to extend hostel facilities to these

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

children. This is sought to be achieved by encouraging the managements of hostels run by the Voluntary Agencies to admit the children of these tribes. The managements will be paid a special grant of Rs. 20 per month per student. This grant is expected to cover the full cost of such a student. The rate of grant is the same as that paid on account of Vimukta Jati students admitted in the hostels. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for this scheme in the Second Five Year Plan. In the first year viz. in 1956–57 however a provision of Rs. 20,000 only has been made, as, to start with, 100 students from these communities are expected to be admitted to hostels in the first year.

Location.—The hostels throughout the State will be assisted under this scheme.

Physical targets.—Hostel facilities will be provided to 800 students from the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes during the course of five years. About 100 students will get benefit under the scheme during 1956–57.

Financial targets—

Year		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	20,000	.....	20,000
1957–58	...	60,000	.....	60,000
1958–59	...	1,00,000	.....	1,00,000
1959–60	...	1,60,000	.....	1,60,000
1960–61	...	1,60,000	.....	1,60,000
		5,00,000		5,00,000

Percentage of expenditure to be met by Central grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant. The reasons for this have been explained in the covering letter.

ECONOMIC UPLIFT.

1. Starting of 6 Industrial Training-*cum*-Production Centres for nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

Estimated cost :

Recurrent ... Rs. 57,750 Non-recurrent ... Rs. 42,250

Total ... 1,00,000

Brief explanatory note.—For proper rehabilitation of the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes it is necessary to undertake special measures for their economic uplift. As a rule these tribes lead very poor life and are not able to earn enough to maintain a base level of subsistence. Some of them can be

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

gainfully rehabilitated in cottage and village industries. With this object in view, it is proposed to provide them training in different cottage industries. As these tribes are nomadic it is essential to provide them with residential accommodation during the training period. The training centres to be started under this scheme will have therefore hostels attached to them. During the period of the 2nd Five Year Plan, 12 such centres will be organised. During 1956–57, it is proposed to organise 3 industrial training centres at places where a comparatively concentrated population of these nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes is found, for instance at Baroda, Sholapur, Dharwar etc. The exact places will be selected shortly. Each Centre will normally consist of two classes viz. (I) Carpentry and Smithy and (II) Tailoring. One Fibre class will be organised in addition to these two classes at only one centre which will be organised in Sholapur district. Twenty students will be admitted for training in each class. The duration of training course in carpentry and smithy will be 1½ years and that in tailoring will be one year. The trainees will be paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per month during the training period. After their training is completed efforts will be made to organise them into co-operative societies or they will be given financial assistance individually under a separate scheme to enable them to settle in the industries in which they are trained.

During 1956–57 preliminary arrangements will be made to (*i*) locate the centres, (*ii*) secure building accommodation, (*iii*) select the staff and trainees, and (*iv*) to procure raw materials, tools and equipment etc. It is expected that the 3 centres to be started in 1956–57 will actually start functioning in the latter half of that year. The details of expenditure for six months on 3 centres are as follows :—

Non-recurring—	Rs.
(*i*) Tools, equipment and furniture for schools and office—	
(*a*) Carpentry and Smithy (3 classes) 5,000 × 3 ...	15,000
(*b*) Tailoring (3 classes) 6,000 × 3	18,000
(*c*) Fibre work (one class)	9,000
(*d*) Furniture for office	250
Total, Non-recurring ...	42,250

Recurring—	Rs.
(*a*) Pay of staff (for 6 months)—	
(*i*) 3 Instructors in Carpentry and Smithy in the grade of Rs. 100—5—150	1,800
(*ii*) 3 Assistant Instructors in Carpentry and Smithy in the grade of Rs. 72—4—100	1,796
(*iii*) 3 Hammermen in Carpentry and Smithy in the grade of Rs. 40—2—60	720
(*iv*) 3 Instructors in Tailoring in the grade of Rs. 72—4—100	1,296

STATEMENT C—*contd.*	Rs.
(*v*) 3 Assistant Instructors in Tailoring in the grade of Rs. 50—3—80—4—100. ...	900
(*vi*) One Instructor in the Fibre work in the grade of Rs. 70—3—85.	420
(*vii*) One Assistant Instructor in the Fibre Work in the grade of Rs. 50—2—60. ...	300
(*viii*) Three Rector-cum-Superintendents in charge of the Centres in the grade of Rs. 150—10—200	2,700
(*ix*) One District Officer for Nomadic Tribes in the grade of Rs. 200—10—300 (for 11 months)	2,200
(*x*) One Senior Clerk at Head Office in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140 (for 11 months)	1,100
(*xi*) Three Junior Clerks for the Centres. Rs. 46—3—85—4—120—5—130 at Rs. 55	990
(*xii*) Three Peons (for six Centres for six months and one attendant for District Officer for 11 months) in the grade of Rs. 30—½—35 per mensem and Rs. 45 per mensem respectively	1,485
(*xiii*) Three watchmen for Centres in the grade of Rs. 30—½—35	540
Total ...	16.247
(B) Allowances and Honoraria—	
(*i*) Dearness allowance	8,000
(*ii*) Compensatory and Local allowance and House Rent allowance for D. O. Clerk etc. at Head Office ...	517
(*iii*) Travelling allowance	1,561
	10,078
(C) Contingencies—	
(*i*) Rawmaterials, for 6 months—	
Carpentry and Smithy	6,000
Tailoring	4,500
Fibre work	625
(*ii*) Repairs, renewals, etc.	300
(*iii*) Stationery, postage, sweeping charges	500
	11,925
(D) Scholarships at Rs. 25 per month each for 6 months to 130 trainees. 130 × 25 × 6	19.500
Total, Recurring	57,750

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

	Rs.
Summary of estimated expenditure—	
Recurring	57,750
Non-recurring	42,250
Total ...	1,00,000

Estimated receipts during 1956–57 are Rs. 6,675.

It is proposed to make a total provision of Rs. 1,00,000 during 1956–57.

Location.—The exact location will be decided after the preliminary survey of the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes is over. Tentatively the places where the centres will be organised may be mentioned as Baroda, Sholapur, Dharwar, etc.

Physical targets.—To organise 3 Training Centres in 1956–57 and in all 12 Centres during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Financial targets—

	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure during 1956–57... ...	57,750	42,250
Total ...		1,00,000

A total provision of Rs. 16,00,000 has been made for 5 years in the Second Five-Year Plan...

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant. The reasons for this have been explained in the covering letter.

2. Grant of loans and subsidies to heridatary and trained artisans from among nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

Estimated cost:

Recurrent ... ... Rs. *Nil* Non-recurrent ... Rs. 75,000

Total ... ... ,, 75,000

Brief explanatory note.—In the Second Five Year Plan a provision has been made for organisation of 12 training centres for the Nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. The persons trained in these centres will require some financial assistance to enable them to start the industries in which they have received training and thus settle down in life. There are many persons amongst the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes who follow hereditary professions. It is necessary to provide such people also with adequate financial assistance to enable them to earn their livelihood. It is therefore proposed to give a financial assistance

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

up to Rs. 1,000 to hereditary and trained artisans from nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes during the Second Five-Year Plan period. A portion of the assistance would be for purchase of tools and equipment and the remaining portion will be for purchase of raw materials and a portion of working capital. The proportion of the financial assistance for these two purposes will depend upon the requirements in each case. 25 per cent. of the assistance given to an artisan would be treated as subsidy while the remaining 75 per cent. of the assistance will be treated as loan free of interest repayable in 50 equal monthly instalments. The assistance will be given on the personal security only of the artisan, i.e., the grantees will not be required to give any security either in the form of mortgage of immovable property or personal surety They will, however, be required to execute an agreement with Government for repayment of the loan as arrears of land revenue in the event of default in payment of instalments or the loan being misused. Financial assistance would generally be limited to artisans who may not be more than 40 years old and in special cases not more than 50 years old.

The total expenditure under this scheme during the Second Five-Year Plan period would be Rs. 6,50,000 and a provision of Rs. 75,000 (Rs. 56,250 for loans and Rs. 18,750 for subsidies) has been made during 1956-57.

Location.—Assistance will be granted to eligible persons from the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes all throughout the State.

Physical targets.—The sub-joined statement shows the number of artisans to be assisted during the Second Five-Year Plan period:—

Year.	No. of persons to be assisted.
1956-57	75
1957-58	175
1958-59	100
1959-60	200
1960-61	100
	650

Financial targets.—The financial targets are as under:—

Year.	Recurring.	Non-recurring		Total.
		By way of loan.	By way of subsidy.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ..	.....	56,250	18,750	75,000
1957-58 ..	.....	1,13,250	43,750	1,75,000
1958-59 ..	.....	75,000	25,000	1,00,000
1959-60 ..	.....	1,50,000	50,000	2,00,000
1960-61 ..	.....	75,000	25,000	1,00,000
		4,87,500	1,62,500	6,50,000

STATEMENT C—*contd*

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Grant.—The entire expenditure on account of the subsidy portion (Rs. 18,750 during 1956–57 and Rs. 1,62,500 during the entire Plan period) is debitable to the Government of India. The reasons for this have been explained in the covering letter.

3. Grant of loans to nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes for hawking business

Estimated cost :

Recurrent ... Rs. *Nil* Non-recurrent ... Rs. 15 000

Total ... ,, 15,000

Brief explanatory note.—The Second Five-Year Plan includes a scheme for financial assistance to hereditary and trained artisans from nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. With a view, however, to enable non-artisan people from these tribes to settle in life it is proposed to give loans not exceeding Rs. 500 to deserving persons for hawking business. The loans will be free of interest and would be repayable in 50 monthly instalments of Rs. 10 each. The loans would be advanced without taking any security. The loanees will however have to execute the necessary agreement bonds with Government to repay the loan as arrears of land revenue in the event of the loan being misused or default being made in payment of instalment. The loans will not be advanced to persons over the age of 50 years. A provision of Rs. 1,50,000 has been made for this scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan. During 1956-57 a provision of Rs. 15,000 is made.

Location. Assistance will be granted to people from nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes all over the State.

Physical targets.—300 persons will be assisted during the Plan period. During 1956-57, 30 persons will be assisted.

Financial targets—

Year.	No. of persons.	Recurring.	Non-recurring (Loans).	Total.
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	30	.....	15,000	15,000
1957–58	60	.....	30,000	30,000
1958–59	60	.....	30,000	30,000
1959–60	70	.....	35,000	35,000
1960–61	80	.....	40,00	40,000
	300	.....	1,50,000	1,50,000

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Government.—Nil.

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

4. Financial assistance to Labour Contract Societies of nomadic tribes and semi-nomadic tribes.

Estimated cost :

Recurrent	... Rs.	5,800	Non-recurrent	Rs. 6,000
Total	... ,,	11,800		

Brief explanatory note.—It is necessary to provide some source of more or less continuous earning to the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes who wander from place to place for earning their livelihood. Many people from these communities do manual labour. It is therefore proposed to organise labour contract societies of people belonging to these tribes. This Government gives preference to the labour contract societies in the matter of entrusting labour contract works of the Public Works Department and the Forest Department. The District Local Boards and the Municipalities have also been advised by Government to entrust their works to such societies. The agency of labour contract societies is also to be utilised for the execution of different labour contract works to be undertaken in the Second Five-Year Plan. A scheme for organisation of and grant of financial assistance to labour contract societies is included in the general sector of the Second Five-Year Plan. These societies are however formed of labourers who reside more or less permanently at particular places and who are working under one or other agencies as manual labourers. Due to their nomadic nature the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes are not adequately covered by the general schemes. It is therefore, necessary to organise separate societies for them, on a special footing. The financil position of these people being very unsatisfactory it is necessary to assist their co-operative societies liberally so as to ensure their proper and smooth working. It is therefore proposed to grant assistance as follows to the labourers contract societies of the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

	Rs.	
(*i*) Contribution to the Reserve Fund...	2,000	to each society.
(*ii*) Loan for working capital ...	3,000	Do.
(*iii*) Salary of one overseer for every two societies.	150	per month.

It is proposed to organise 15 labour contract societies of these tribes during the Second Five-Year Plan period. During 1956-57 two such societies will be organised and assisted. A provision of Rs. 11,800 have therefore been made during 1956-57 to cover the following expenses :—

No. of societies.	Contribution to Reserve Fund.	Loan for Working Capital.	Salary of overseer at the rate of Rs. 150 per month.	
			No.	Amount.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
2	4,000	6,000	1	1,800

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

Location.—The exact location where the societies will be organised is not yet decided.

Physical targets.—To organise 15 labour contract societies during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Three societies will be organised in 1956-57.

Financial targets—

Year.	No. of Societies to be organised.	Contribution to Reserve Fund at Rs. 2,000 per society.	Loan for working capital at Rs. 3,000 per society.	Salary of overseer at Rs. 150 per mensem.		Total.
				No.	Amount.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1956–57 ..	2	4,000	6,000	1	1,800	11,800
1957–58 ..	4	8,000	12,000	2	3,600	23,600
1958–59 ..	3	6,000	9,000	3	5,400	20,400
1959–60 ..	3	6,000	9,000	4	7,200	22,200
1960–61 ..	3	6,000	8,800	4	7,200	22,000
	15	30,000	44,800	..	25,200	1,00,000

The total provision in the Plan is Rs. 1,00,000.

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Grant.—The entire expenditure on account of contribution to the Reserve Fund and salary of overseers (viz. Rs. 5,800 in 1956-57 and Rs. 55,200 in the entire plan period) is debitable to the Government of India grant. The reasons for this have been explained in the covering letter.

5. Special economic uplift for the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

Estimated cost :

Recurrent .. Rs. 1,70,000 Non-recurrent .. Rs. *Nil.*
Total .. ,, 1,70,000

Brief expanatory note.—In order to settle persons from nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes who have been given Government waste lands or bhoodan lands or have otherwise taken to agriculture it is proposed to give them assistance under the Second Five-Year Plan as follows :—

	Total assistance for 5 years.	Assistance in 1956–57.
	Rs.	Rs.
(*i*) Free supply of goats and poultry for encouragement of poultry and goat keeping.	2,00,000	20,000
(*ii*) Supply of milch cattle at one-fourth rate.	5,00,000	1,20,000
(*iii*) Supply of bullocks at one-fourth of the cost and seeds at one-half cost and also assistance for land improvement.	5,00,000	30,000
	12,00,000	1,70,000

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

A provision of Rs. 1,70,000 has therefore been made in 1956–57.

Location.—Assistance will be granted to eligible persons from the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes all over the State.

Physical targets.—The exact physical targets cannot be indicated now as it would depend upon the demand from the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. It is however intended to assist about 2,000 families.

Financial targets.—In 1956–57 an expenditure of Rs. 1,70,000 will be incurred and during the Second Five-Year Plan period a total expenditure of Rs. 12,00,000 will be incurred.

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant. The reasons for this have been explained in the covering letter.

HOUSING.

1. Financial assistance to Co-operative Housing Societies of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

***Estimated cost*:**

Recurrent	.. Rs.	2,000	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	1,81,000
Total	.. ,,	1,83,000			

Brief explanatory note.—One of the ways to secure early rehabilitation of the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes is to provide them with housing facilities in place where they can normally earn a living. It is, therefore, proposed to assist the Co-operative Housing Societies of the Tribes by granting to them various concessions to facilitate construction of houses for themselves.

This scheme, *inter alia*, envisages grant of the following assistance to the Housing Societies of the nomadic tribes :—

(1) Loans and subsidies will be available to Housing Societies of Nomadic Tribes for construction of houses on behalf of their members. The maximum estimated cost of construction of houses is fixed at Rs. 1,500 per house, of which 25 per cent., i.e., Rs. 375 will be contributed by members themselves, by way of labour, material or cash. The remaining 75 per cent. i.e., Rs. 1,125 will be paid to Government by way of loan and subsidy. Of Rs. 1,125 payable by Government per house, Rs. 750 will be payable as loan carrying no interest, and the remaining Rs. 375 will be paid as subsidy.

(2) In the case of members of these Societies, who maintain cattle, loan and subsidy will also be given for construction of cattle sheds and barns. The maximum estimated cost of cattle and barn is fixed at Rs. 100 of which 60 per cent. will be available by way of Government assistance, 2/3rds of which i.e., Rs. 40 will be available as interest-free loan and the balance as subsidy.

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

(3) When Government lands are available, the same will be made available to such Societies, free of cost, for their housing sites, at 2 gunthas per member. Where there are no suitable Government lands, private lands will be acquired for them at Government cost and made available to them, free of cost, on the abovementioned scale. The members' plots will be of Rs. 1,200 square feet each and the balance of the land will be pooled for common purposes such as roads, gutters, etc. In the case of members who maintain cattle, additional lands will also be granted at 1 guntha each of which 600 square feet will be utilised as an addition to the building plot and the balance will be pooled for common purposes.

(4) Subsidies will be granted to these Societies towards cost of management at Rs. 10 per tenement for the first two years and at Rs. 5 per tenement thereafter, till the Government loans are repaid.

(5) The loans will be interest free and will be repayable in 25 years.

(6) Where sufficient Government lands are available, each such Society will be made available additional 5 gunthas of land for common purposes such as construction of common hall, well, etc. Where membership of such Societies is 50 or more, each and where additional land is required for schools, and where sufficient Government land is available, additional 10 gunthas of land will also be made available to each Society for that purpose.

A modest target of 60 Societies of 20 members each, has been proposed for the Second Five Year Plan. It is proposed to organise 60 Societies of 20 members each, at suitable places in 27 Districts of the State. It is proposed to complete the organisation work of all the 60 Societies during the first 3 years of the Plan. It is expected that 25 per cent. of these Societies i.e., 15 Societies will go in for lands, acquired at Government cost and these 15 Societies which will require 50 gunthas of land each, will thus require about Rs. 1,88,000 for land acquisition for 5 years of the plan. Each such Society will consist of 20 members. 50 per cent. of the members are expected to maintain cattle. Each Society will, therefore, require a loan and subsidy for house construction and for construction of cattle shed and barn to the extent of Rs. 15,400 and Rs. 7,700 respectively. These Societies are also eligible for subsidy towards cost of management. These 60 Societies will thus in total require loan provision of Rs. 9 24,000 and subsidy provision of Rs. 6,89,000 over the five years of the plan.

The cost of the year 1956–57 under this scheme will be as under :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Loan		1,23,000
Subsidy—Recurring	2,000	
Non-recurring	58,000	60,000
		1,83,000

A total provision of Rs. 1,83,000 is, therefore, made for 1956–57.

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

Location.—Assistance will be admissible to Co-operative Societies of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes throughout the State.

Physical targets.—To provide assistance for housing to 1,200 families to nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes through 60 Co-operative Societies during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Financial targets—

	Recurring	Non-recurring.		Total
		Loan.	Subsidy.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
in 1956-57 ...	2,000	1,23,000	58,000	1,83,000

During the plan period a provision of Rs. 9,24,000 is made on account of loans and Rs. 6,89,000 are provided for subsidies.

A total provision of Rs. 16,00,000 is made in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Grant.—The entire recurring expenditure and expenditure on subsidy is debitable to the Central grant. The loan portion will be borne by the State Government. The reasons for this are explained in the covering letter. In 1956–57 the share of the expenditure of the Central grant will be Rs. 60,000 and during the Plan period, the total expenditure debitable to the Government of India will be Rs. 6,89,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Staring of 10 Balwadis for nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

Estimated cost :

Recurrent .. Rs. 23,000 Non-recurrent .. Rs. 5,000

Total .. ,, 28,000

Brief explanatory note.—It is proposed to start Balwadis for the children of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. Such Balvadis started for Harijans children have provided useful in teaching the children of the tender age the habits of cleanliness and in creating a healthy atmosphere for promotion of education. Voluntary Agencies will be encouraged to start Balvadis for children of the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and they will for the time being be given grant on 100 per cent. basis on the following items of expenditure.

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

Recurring cost for each Balwadi—		Rs.
One Matron—Salary	.. 100 × 12=	1,200
One part-time Dai-*cum*-maid servant	.. 25 × 12=	300
House rent	.. 25 × 12=	300
Supply of milk	.. 50 × 12=	600
Supply of clothes	.. ....	350
	Total ..	2,750
Non-recurrent cost per Balwadi—		
Equipment		500
	Grand Total ..	3,250

The voluntary agencies will be authorised to adjust the expenditure on the different items subject to the condition that the overall expenditure does not exceed the figure shown above.

It is proposed to start 15 Balwadis during the course of the Second Five-Year Plan at a total cost of Rs. 1,87,500. During 1956–57, 10 such Balwadi will be assisted. A provision of Rs. 28,000 is made for that purpose in 1956–57 as the expenditure on staff will be for 10 months in the First Year.

Location.—The Balwadis will be started in localities where the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes are likely to settle down.

Physical targets.—To start 13 Balwadis in the Second Five Year Plan period. In 1956–57 ten Balwadis will be assisted.

Financial targets.—In 1956–57 a total expenditure of Rs. 28,000 (Rs. 23,000 recurring and Rs. 5,000 non-recurring) will be incurred. In the plan period, a total provision of Rs. 1,87,500 is made.

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant. The reasons for this have been explained in the covering letter.

2. Starting of 5 Sanskar Kendras for Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes.

Estimated cost :—

Recurrent ... Rs. 7,000 Non-recurrent ... Rs. 5,000
Total ... ,, 12,000

Brief explanatory note.—The Sanskar Kendras started for Harijan children are proving useful in creating healthy environments and in fostering general knowledge and co-operative life. It is, therefore, proposed to start similar

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

Sanskar Kendras for Nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes persons. It is proposed to establish in all 15 such Kendras. The details of expenditure on each of Kendra will be as follows :—

I. Recurring for each Kendra—

	Rs.
1. Honorarium to the Warden (Social Worker) at Rs.25 per mensem for 12 months.	300
2. Recreational programmes at Rs. 20 per mensem for 12 months.	240
3. Teaching of craft to women such as sewing, knitting, etc., at Rs. 25 per mensem for 12 months.	300
4. Supply of medicines for normal aliments such as scabbies, worms, itches, etc., at Rs. 25 per mensem for 12 months.	300
5. Lighting charges at Rs. 25 per mensem for 12 months.	300
6. Refilling of batteries of Radio and Purchase of Gramophone needles, etc., Rs. 25 per mensem for 12 months.	300
Total, Recurring ...	1,740

II. Non-recurring for each Kendra.—

	Rs.
1. Equipment of Bhajans (Pakhwajas, Tals, Ektaries, etc.).	100
2. Volley Ball with nets and spare bladder, Carrom Board.	200
3. Legims	30
4. Sewing machines	300
5. First Aid apparatus	100
6. Prinking pots with a tap and two spare buckets ...	75
7. Two Petromax	150
8. Two Black Boards (Wooden)	50
9. One box to store the equipment	25
Total, Non-recurring ...	1,030
Grant Total, Recurring and Non-recurring	2,770

A total provision of Rs. 1,80,000 has been made on account of this scheme in the Second Five Year Plan and a provision of Rs. 12,000 is made in the year 1956–57.

Location.—The Sanskar Kendras will be located in places where these tribes are tending to settle or are likely to settle down.

Physical targets.—15 Sanskar Kendras will be organised during the Second Five Year Plan period. Out of them 5 Sanskar Kendras will be started in 1956–57.

Financial targets.—In 1956–57 a total expenditure of Rs. 12,000 (Rs. 7,000 recurrent and Rs. 5,000 non-recurrent) will be incurred. The total provision for the Plan period is Rs. 1,80,000.

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

3. Appointment of 10 propaganda workers to carry on propaganda among the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

Estimated cost :

Recurrent	...	Rs. 10,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	...	,, 10,000			

Brief explanatory note.—Because of their nomadic habits and backwardness the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes may not know the exact nature of the assistance acailable to them under the various uplift schemes. It will be necessary to exhort them to settle way of life and also to take full advantage of the special measures formulated for them. It is therefore essential to carry on an intensive propaganda drive among these tribes. It is proposed to do this through non-official agencies whose experience of social work will be of great value for this work. Recognised Voluntary Agencies will therefore be encouraged to appoint 15 propaganda workers to work among nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes by payment of grant in aid on the emoluments of these workers. Each worker will be paid Rs. 45 as Travelling Allowance per month. Voluntary agencies will be paid 80 per cent. of the expenditure on these workers. The propagandists will be persons who have passed the Primary School Certificate Examination, have experience in social work of at least 3 years and are more than 25 years of age. Out of these 10 workers will be appointed during the year 1956–57. The cost of the scheme during 1956–57 on account of ten workers will be as follows :—

	Rs.
Pay Rs. 80 × 12 × 10	9,600
Travelling Allowance Rs. 45 × 10 × 10	5,400
	15,000
Grant on 80 per cent. basis comes to ...	12,000

As the workers may not be appointed immediately, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 10,000 only during 1956–57.

Location.—The workers will be appointed in areas in which the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes are predominantly found.

Physical targets.—To appoint 15 Voluntary propaganda workers during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Finacial targets—

Year.	Recurring. Rs.	Non-recurring. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1956–57	10,000	.....	10,000
1957–58 ...	18,000	.....	18,000
1958–59	18,000	.....	18,000
1959–60 ...	18,000	.....	18,000
1960–61 ...	18,000	.....	18,000
	82,000	.....	82,000

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

A total provision of Rs. 90,000 is made in the Second Five-Year Plan on account of this scheme.

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Government of India grants. The reasons for this are explained in the covering letter.

4. Provision of wells in localities of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

Estimated cost :

Recurrent	...	Rs. *Nil.*	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 10,000
Total	...	,, 10,000			

Brief explanatory note.—The special uplift schemes for the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes aim at weaning them away from their nomadic habits by settling these tribes. Provision of adequate water facilities is an important step in this direction. A provision of Rs. 1,60,000 has therefore been made in the Second Five-Year Plan for providing 40 wells in the housing colonies of the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. Each well is estimated to cost about Rs. 4,000.

A provision of Rs. 10,000 is made in this account in 1956–57.

Location.—Forty wells will be constructed in the housing colonies of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes throughout the State according to their needs. The exact places are not yet decided.

Physical targets.—To construct 40 wells during the Plan period. About wells will be constructed during 1956–57.

Financial targets—

Year.		Number of wells.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57	...	3	...	10,000	10,000
1957–58	...	8	...	34,000	34,000
1958–59	...	8	...	32,000	32,000
1959–60	...	10	...	40,000	40,000
1960–61	...	11	...	44,000	44,000
				1,60,000	1,60,000

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant. The reasons for this have been explained in the covering letter

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

5. Ameliorative measures among nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes women.

Estimated cost :—

Recurrent	...	Rs. 30,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. *Nil.*
Total	...	,, 30,000			

Brief explanatory note.—The women folk among the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes require special help and assistance. They are illiterate and are weeded to prejudice and superstitions. Prostitution is also carried on a sizeable scale among some nomadic and semi-nomadic communities. It is therefore necessary to undertake special measures for their welfare. It is accordingly proposed to implement the following schemes for the uplift of Nomadic tribes women :—

(*a*) Appointment of three Lady Workers to advise and guide Nomadic Tribes women in health, sanitation and domestic matters.

(*b*) Starting of tailoring, embroidery and toy making classes for these women.

(*c*) Supply of sewing machines and accessories after training.

A provision of Rs. 5,00,000 is made in the Second Five-Year Plan for these various ameliorative measures for the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribe women. Of this amount a provision of Rs. 30,000 is made in 1956–57. The details of estimated expenditure are as follows :—

		Rs.
I. Appointment of three Lady Welfare Workers—		
Recurring—		
Pay Rs. 150 per mensem ×3×12	...	5,400
Permanent Allowance Rs. 45 per mensem ×12	...	1,620
Travelling Allowance Rs. 50 per mensem ×3×12	...	1,800
Pay of three attendants at Rs. 45 per mensem ×3×12	...	1,620
		10,440
Non-recurring—	..	Nil.
II. Starting of 4 Tailoring, embroidary and Toy making classes.		
Non-recurring—		
Six sewing machines per class at Rs. 300 each machine 6×4×300	... ...	7,200
Purchase of other equipment for tailoring Rs. 100 per class 100×4	... ...	400
Equipments for embroidery Rs. 100 per class 100×4	...	400
Furniture Rs. 100 per class 100×4	...	400
Miscellaneous Rs. 200 per class 200×4	...	800
		9,600
		10,000

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

Recurring—		Rs.
Pay of Instructor on Rs. 75×12×4	...	3,600
Dearness Allowance Rs. 45×12×4	...	2,160
Cloth, needles, thread and other recurring items Rs. 500 per class 500×4	...	2,000
Attendance grant at Rs. 5 per mensem per inmate (for 20 students in each class) 5×12×20×4	...	4,800
Miscellaneous items at Rs. 100 per class 100×4	...	400
		12,950
Say	...	13,000
Total, Recurring	...	23,440
Total, Non-recurring	...	20,000
Total	...	33,440

As the preliminaries for the implementation of these schemes are likely to take some time a provision of only Rs. 30,000 is made in 1956-57.

Location.—Not yet decided. Classes will be opened in areas where these tribes are predominantly found.

Physical targets.—To appoint three Lady Welfare Officers to start 8 tailoring, embroidery and toy making classes during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Financial targets—

Year	...	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount	...	30,000	1,30,000	1,20,000	1,10,000	5,00,000

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant. The reasons for this are given in the covering letter.

6. Propaganda drive among Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes through pamphlets and posters.

Estimated cost:

Recurring	...	Rs. *Nil.*	Non-recurring	...	Rs. 2,000
Total	...	,, 2,000			

Brief explanatory note.—In order to enable the Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes to take full advantage of the measures for their uplift a concerted propaganda drive is necessary. Appointment of propaganda workers and

STATEMENT C—*concld.*

Sewaks have been proposed for this purpose. In addition it is necessary to give the wide publicity to these measures through suitable posters and pamphlets. It is therefore proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 10,000 during the plan period for the preparation of pamphlets and posters. An amount of Rs. 2,000 is proposed for the year 1956-57.

Location.—The drive will be undertaken throughout the State.

Physical targets.—To prepare pamphlets and posters to educate the Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes about the measures undertaken by Government for their uplift.

Financial targets—

Year ...	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000

Percentage of expenditure to be met by the Central Grant.—The entire expenditure is debitable to the Central grant. The reasons for this are explained in the covering letter.

STATEMENT D.

List of Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes.

Nomadic.

1. Bava or Bairagi
2. Balsantoshi
3. Bazigar.
4. Bharadi.
5. Budbudki.
6. Chhara.
7. Chigribetegar.
8. Chitrakathi.
9. Davari.
10. Dholi.
11. Dombari.
12. Ghisadi.
13. Garudi.
14. Gopal.

On border line.

1. Bajania.
2. Dasa.
3. Golla.
4. Lambada.
5. Shikligar.
6. Vanjaris (except Lad, Ravjin Maratha Kunbi and similar Vanjaris).
7. Gujarat Baori.
8. Manbhav.
9. Sarodi.
10. Thakar.

STATEMENT D—*contd.*

Nomadic. On border line.

15. Gondhali.
16. Haranshikari.
17. Helav.
18. Jogi.
19. Jogtin.
20. Kanjari or Kanjar.
21. Kanjar Bhat.
22. Khelkari.
23. Kholhati.
24. Lamani.
25. Modikar.
26. Nat.
27. Nandiwale.
28. Nath Panthi Dauri Gosavi.
29. Nirshikari.
30. Pangul.
31. Phasechari.
32. Raj Pardhi.
33. Joshi.
34. Sahadev Joshi.
35. Sansia or Beria or Gujarathi Kolhati.
36. Sarania.
37. Sudgadsidhar.
38. Tirmali or Kashikapdi.
39. Vaidu.
40. Vasudev.
41. Vadi.
42. Vaghri.
43. Vir.
44. Phase Pardhi.

All other communities included in the list of the Backward Classes in this State lead a settled life.

STATEMENT

Statemennt showing the population of

Serial No.	District	Bava	Vadi	Bajania	Sarania	Nat	Vaghri (Vedo).	Chhara
1	Banaskantha ...	8,373	951	2,533	484	623	6,477	...
2	Sabarkanta ...	...	78	214	32	...	2,707	...
3	Mehsana ...	7,215	56	4,395	...	6	22,118	...
4	Ahmedabad ...	...	150	2,238	1,750	500	2,000	1,600
5	Kaira ...	...	218	2,250	61	...	25,238	...
6	Panchmahals ...	1,048	...	1,244	...	...	878	...
7	Baroda }							
8	Broach } ...	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	100	3,000	...
9	Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Amreli ...	...	50	45	...	80	...	...
11	Greater Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...
12	West Khandesh ...	834	...	...	...	402	22	...
13	East Khandesh ...	...	...	...	...	352	...	...
14	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Nasik ...	589	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Satara north ...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Sholapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Thana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Kolaba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Satara South ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Kolhapur ...	648	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Belgaum ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Bijapur ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	North Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20,829	3,503	15,919	4,327	2,063	99,440	1,600

E.

Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.

Ravalia (Jogi)	Dholi	Wanjari	Golla (Medari)	Gosavi (Sansari)	Bajigar	Bharodi	Ghisodi	Gopal	Gondhali
7,073	814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,509	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,216	1,010	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	786	2,546	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500	..	..	..	7,000	2,000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	8,000	155	..	..	478	..	161	327
..	..	65,000	..	..	..	250	2,800	559	600
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	617	152	93	220
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	2,000	2,000	800
..	194	..	..	..	..	223	333	131	321
..	...	5,115	..	..	..	..	187	7	441
..	..	...	22	..	..	..	700	..	2,000
..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	653	..	658
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	858
..	..	..	10,500	..	..	..	300	..	..
..	..	..	2,067	..	..	..	600	..	..
..	..	..	15,700	..	..	..	290	..	3,700
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28,091	1,794	90,072	29,454	7,000	2,000	2,568	8,072	2,941	9,925

STATEMENT

S. No.	District.	Joshi	Kolhati	Lamani	Nath-panthi.	Vaidu.	Man-bhar.	Dauri.	Mang Garudi.
1	Banaskantha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Sabarkantha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Mehsana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kaira ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Panch Mahals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Baroda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Broach ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Surat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Amreli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Greater Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..
12	West Khandesh	231	67	944	..	178	222	7	260
13	East Khandesh ..	1,000	..	65,000	..	..	..	..	1,271
14	Dangs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Nasik ..	593	66	1,510	113	222	244	..	..
16	Ahmednagar ..	300	..	3,000	..	800	..	..	..
17	Poona ..	546	340	166	..	..	..	257	111
18	Satara North ..	878	219	..	..	..	92	811	..
19	Sholapur ..	1,000	471	7,500	2,500	296	..	1,500	200
20	Thana ..	..	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..
21	Kolaba ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	South Satara ..	403	178	..	..	..	..	1,119	..
24	Kolhapur ..	64	99	50	..	..	..	..	..
25	Belgaum ..	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	200	..
26	Bijapur ..	..	..	42,267	..	..	..	150	..
27	Dharwar ..	..	..	35,592	..	..	..	350	..
28	North Kanara ..	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	..
		5,015	1,440	1,58,029	6,113	1,496	5,558	4,394	1,842

E—*contd.*

Kanjar Bhat	Raj Pardhi.	Tirmali Kashi-Kapdi.	Vasu-dev.	Shibha-ligar.	Chitra-bathi.	Phase Pardhi	Dom-bari.	Kunchi Korwa.	Nandi-wale.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
332	47	90	208	75	...	...	...	...	...
50	6,557	...	...	250	...	500	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	400	75	...	...	175	...	...	...	...
...	121	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	337		11	...	...	322	...	...
...	...	700	...	200	...	...	300	1,200	125
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	50	75	2,140	...	...	71	...	650
225	...	...	16	48	...	...	494	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	151	...
200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	...
900	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	9,500	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,469	7,125	1,252	299	2,724	175	500	2,087	11,282	809

STATEMENT E—*concld.*

Serial No.	District.	Sudgadsidda.	Balsautoshi.	Jogtin.	Thakar.	Haranshikari.	Dasa.	Garudior Modihar.	Jogi.	Total.
1	Banaskantha ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,323
2	Sabarkantha ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,226
3	Mehsana ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,299
4	Ahmedabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,238
5	Kaira ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,993
6	Panch Mahals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,502
7	Baroda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,600
8	Broach ...									
9	Surat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Nil.*
10	Amreli ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
11	Greater Bombay ...	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,600
12	West Khandesh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,039
13	East Khandesh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,44,189
14	Danga ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Nil.*
15	Nasik	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,419
16	Ahmednagar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,650

17	Poona ...	...	.....	.....	.....	5,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,970
18	Satara North	...	.....	42	72	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,650
19	Sholapur	...	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,914
20	Thana	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,500
21	Kolaba	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. A.
22	Ratnagiri	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. A.
23	Satara South	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	40	39	6,209
24	Kolhapur	...	.....	.....	287	.....	165	.....	19	24	3,168
25	Belgaum	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	13,301
26	Bijapur	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278	.....	.....	.....	47,003
27	Dharwar	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,250	3,200	43	900	73,825
28	North Kanara	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
			200	42	1,359	5,235	5,310	3,200	182	963	5,58,698

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